

ALMOST OVER NOW

Race of James G. Blaine's Life is Nearly at Its End.

ONLY THE MATTER OF A FEW HOURS

Physicians and Family Have No Hope that He Can Live Long.

HIS HOLD ON LIFE IS VERY SLENDER

Lying for Hours Unconscious, with Only a Faint Flicker of the Heart.

PATIENTLY APPROACHING THE RIVER

His Last Conscious Moments Found Him Resigned and Contented That His Family Was with Him—Story of His Final Hours.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Mr. Blaine is nearing death. His life is passing slowly and peacefully away between the spells of sleeping, which is another name for a state of coma. When the end comes, it cannot be far off. It will be a gradual falling asleep. It is doubtful if he ever again recognizes those who surround him, for his waking intervals are only fitful gleams of consciousness.

For the last thirty-six hours everything has led up to this ending of the great statesman's career. The illness of three months' duration has now reached the point where the physicians issue frequent bulletins and do not leave his bedside for a moment. At 6 o'clock this morning he was attended by physicians with him. While their statements make comparisons which at certain hours may show an improved condition, there is absolutely no hope. They do not conceal from themselves or from the family that if the morning sun streams into the chamber of their patient with life in his wasted frame its fading rays will fit across the height of Arlington into the chamber of death. It has been an unequal contest from the beginning, and only loving care and medical skill have enabled Mr. Blaine to retain his vitality so long.

Doctors Say but Little.

Comparatively little was gleaned by the reporters when the promised midnight bulletin made its appearance. As had been the case during the preceding part of the day, great stress was laid upon the fact that the patient was sleeping quietly. This had been the answer every time that a query as to Mr. Blaine's condition had been pronounced. Early in the afternoon, "He is asleep," said the attendant at the door. Later in the evening came the same reply, and the midnight answer was similar. Sleep, sleep, sleep, not the restful slumber bestowed by nature upon her tired subjects, but an artificial comatose condition induced by powerful narcotics, which left no room for doubt as to the inevitable result when such stimulants failed to have effect. Hence no interest in the bulletin showed a fair degree of interest when the bells tolled out another day that they had at matins. Neither Dr. Johnston nor Dr. Hyatt came out to relieve the suspense or impart additional information to the members of the press, but contented themselves with a written statement on half a sheet of note paper. It was in the handwriting of Dr. Johnston and read as follows:

Told By the Bulletin.

For three hours early this morning Mr. Blaine hovered between life and death. At one time it was thought that the vital spark was extinct, but powerful heart restoratives again did not work. It took longer this time for him to rally, however. At midnight his physicians issued this bulletin: Mr. Blaine's condition has been more favorable this afternoon. He is now, at midnight, lying quietly, and shows a fair degree of strength. The probabilities are that no change for the worse will take place tonight, although no positive assurance can be given on this point. As compared with last night and this morning, he is better.

Following is the bulletin that was issued at noon:

Yesterday Mr. Blaine lost strength, but last night his weakness became more decided for a few hours and then showed a fair degree of improvement. Since morning, however, he is somewhat stronger and at the present moment shows no decided evidences of rallying. But no great hope can be entertained that improvement shall become more marked than at present. His present symptoms are connected with an irregular and feeble action of the heart.

Sands of Life Slowly Waning.

The day for the family of Mr. Blaine was one of hopeless waiting, with the gnawing fear that the thread by which life was held might be sundered at any moment. The shadows were never lifted. The discouraging symptoms of yesterday grew as night waned. It was towards daybreak when Mr. Blaine's vitality became so low that those surrounding him were overcome with the thought that the end was at hand. There was no sinking spell, but the patient's vitality had been ebbing so steadily away that life itself could hardly be detected. Messages were at once sent to Drs. Johnston and Hyatt, and the former reached the house in a few minutes. He found Mr. Blaine unconscious and only his protruded ear could detect the fluttering heart beats. Powerful stimulants quickly administered brought back the waning vitality, yet for hours the patient showed no signs of recognition.

Dr. Johnston was joined by Dr. Hyatt, and both physicians remained at his bedside till afternoon. In the early morning Mr. Blaine gave some indication that he was conscious of what was going on around him. He seemed to be aware of Mrs. Blaine's presence and desirous of making some communication to her. His strength, however, was not sufficient for the effort. Later in the morning he rallied, and at 8 o'clock the physicians were able to issue a bulletin announcing that immediate crisis was past.

One Singular Symptom.

It has been one of the peculiarities of Mr. Blaine's illness that his worst spells have come after midnight and he has rallied from them in the day time. Today there were the same general signs, though the improvement was more marked than on previous occasions. Through the forenoon he showed more strength, while hardly rousing out of the condition of semi-consciousness into which he had fallen. At noon, in spite of the perceptible weakening of his powers, he was in less danger of dissolution than at any time during the preceding twenty-four hours, and the physicians gave out a statement which

was reassuring for those who feared death was near.

While the sorrow-stricken ones within the household hovered about the sick room there was nothing without to disturb the dying statesman. The Sabbath quiet which prevailed was unbroken even by the sympathetic throng which marked the Sunday three weeks ago when the rumor was spread that Mr. Blaine was dead. Many near and dear friends who called contented themselves with leaving their cards. Others saw Mrs. Damon, Miss Hattie Blaine or James G. Blaine, Jr. They were told that the family hoped against hope, and that the only encouragement they had was in the temporary improvement that seemed to be taking place.

Solitude of Statesman.

Rev. Dr. Hamilton, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, which Mr. Blaine and his family attend, called after morning services. Congressmen Hitt and Boutelle, Secretaries John W. Foster, Elkins and other members of the cabinet were admitted to the house during the afternoon. They came away saying that Mr. Blaine was a little better, but he said they had not seen him. President Harrison, who was in the white house, was kept informed hourly of Mr. Blaine's condition. Vice President Morton spent half an hour in the house late in the afternoon.

"There is little to tell," said the vice president as he came away. "Mr. Blaine is sleeping now. He may live forty-eight hours or even longer, yet there seems to be no hope."

Dr. Johnson left the house about 5 1/2 in the afternoon, being relieved by Dr. Hyatt. He merely stated there was nothing to add to what had already been given out and that he would not return to the patient's house till late at night.

Mrs. Blaine Bears Up Well.

Those who saw the members of Mr. Blaine's family during the afternoon were impressed with the feeling that Mrs. Blaine's fortitude was sustaining all the household. Her grief had not caused her to give way, and her ministrations were given unceasingly to her husband. For two days the evidences of growing weakness had been such that none could be blind to them. Mr. Blaine was not suffering pain. The progress of his insidious disease had been too gradual for that. But his fatal nature was stamped on every feature. His interest in his surroundings had been falling, the surest sign that the end was coming. He had not been delirious and he had shown how gratified he was that his loved ones were near to him. In the midst of all he was awaiting with resignation the last of earth. With no failure of the mental powers there had been in the latter stages of his disease a certain calmness, every thing was passing from him. Till his weakness became so great his mind lost none of its clearness. It was the weakening of the physical powers that began to be reflected in the mental powers. There was no cloud over the mind, but a steady descent towards semi-consciousness.

Watching Through the Night.

When darkness fell there was a cessation of callers, and from 6 o'clock in the evening until midnight only members of the family and the attending physicians were admitted to the chamber. Dr. Hyatt made his appearance shortly after 9 o'clock and stationed himself by Mr. Blaine's bedside for six hours, when he was relieved by Dr. Johnston, who expected to remain on duty during the night.

During the evening all the upper portion of the red house was illuminated, although the curtains were drawn throughout the night. Up in the gabled roof a light was visible, indicating that the servants of the household were also keeping vigil. Outside the house there was nothing to indicate that anything unusual was happening, save for the presence of a group of reporters anxiously peering at the closed windows for some faint gleam of intelligence or movement in the bedroom occupied by the sick man.

Three weeks ago tonight there was a different scene being enacted, when an excited throng of people called together by the issue of an extra newspaper announcing Mr. Blaine's nearness to death, surrounded the house and partly blocked the street in front of it.

It was an orderly, subdued gathering, though," remarked Sergeant Moore of the police force, who was instrumental in keeping the sidewalk clear on that occasion. "Tonight is different in that respect," he continued—"for the same officer was on duty until midnight—probably due to the inclement cold weather."

This conversation between the reporters and policemen, although conducted in a low tone, attracted the attention of Mr. Blaine's smooth-coated St. Bernard dog, and he came sniffing among the valets as though anxious to know their whippersnaps. But like the good, sensible brute he is, he made no disturbance of any kind, but wandered leisurely back to his post of duty and observation under the window from which his master had so frequently called to him.

Mrs. Emmons Blaine Enroute.

A telegram was received announcing that Mrs. Emmons Blaine would reach Washington from Chicago early in the morning, and with that statement the heavy outer doors were closed against any possible intrusion. They were reopened, however, to admit Dr. Johnston, and subsequently a message was taken to the physicians asking for the latest information regarding their patient. A reply was sent out that a bulletin would be issued a few minutes before midnight and possibly another about 2 and 4 o'clock respectively in the morning.

Resting Easy at Midnight.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—At midnight Mr. Blaine's physicians issued the following bulletin: Mr. Blaine's condition has been favorable this afternoon. He is now, at midnight, sleeping quietly, and shows a fair degree of strength. The probabilities are that no change for the worse will take place tonight, although no positive assurance has been given on this point. As compared with last night and this morning, he is better.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—A 2 o'clock bulletin says all is quiet at the Blaine mansion.

It is a Dangerous Counterfeit.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 7.—One of the most dangerous counterfeits in existence was presented at the counter of the State bank today. It was an admirable fac-simile of a \$2 silver certificate. The bank officials pronounced it one of the best executed counterfeits they have ever seen.

Senator Kennen's Condition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—The evening reports of the condition of Senator Kennen of West Virginia is that he passed a more comfortable day than for several days and his physicians had only thought it necessary to call on him.

CASTOR HASN'T QUIT TRYING

Tobias Hopes to Complete the Railroad Organization of the Senate.

JOHN H. POWERS HARBORS VAIN REGRETS

What Might Have Happened is What Worries Him—Independent Ingratitude—Representatives of Organized Labor Talk of Their Plans.

LONDON, N. Y., Jan. 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Tobias Castor is still at work on his pet scheme to secure a full railroad organization in the senate, or to postpone the organization indefinitely. He has been at loggerheads with the democratic steering committee ever since the plan was first devised to organize the independent members of the house and senate by his help. The independent members, as evidenced by the letters that he sent to every democratic member, was to have the independent organization of the house with the help of the democrats and then have the democrats control everything in the senate by the assistance of the independents, but it died abroad.

And Tobias is on the anxious seat to see how the independent members of the house will yet land the senate on the anti-monopoly side of the fence. J. H. Powers is garbed in sackcloth and ashes, and his mournful wail is occasioned by regret that the hour had not deadened on a strict party vote and stay there until some arrangements had been made in the senate for a combination along the line of the independent policy.

Dan Will Vote.

Dan Nettleton of Clay county is here to cast his vote as a member of the electoral college, notwithstanding the statement of an alleged newspaper that he had failed to report and would lose his vote. An article in the Bee said this afternoon that he would not vote at all, but he reported to the governor. I failed to find him because he had started back to Omaha, but I was told that he would propose to cast my vote as a presidential elector in spite of the World-Herald, the devil and the democratic party," and the beautiful face flushed with the fire of a fever resolve.

The case of ex-Chaplain Diefenbacher is not the only instance of independent action in connection with this session of this legislature. The crippled brother of Jerome Schamp was a candidate for custodian of the jail room, and was elected by the legislature, but as soon as the caucus had an opportunity to act on the matter, he was dumped out in the cold and another installed in his place.

It seems that the action of the senate Friday afternoon was not satisfactory to Governor Boyd, and as soon as he returned to Omaha he packed the corridor to walk of his agitation. To a friend who asked the cause of his perturbation, he confided the information that it was all up with the caucus, and that he had not spoken of the United States senatorship since.

Frank E. Hancock, who is representing the Central Labor union of that city, and are claiming the attention of the lawmakers in the independent legislature, are in the city, and in reply to a question as to the prospects for the working people securing the legislation that they want, Mr. Hancock said that the chances were bright.

What Workers Will Do. "We have several bills prepared," he said, "and we propose to have them up. We have an anti-Pinkerton bill already prepared that will give good wages to the men and put into a law. This bill requires a person to be a resident of the state six months, or in other words an elector, before he may act as a special officer. All the bills are bills of the state is working in harmony on the question of proposed legislation, and we are going to stay right with it."

The business men of Omaha are not members and telling them what we want, and I have received assurance from some of them that they will support us as a square deal, and we are here to see that the time is now at hand when the power of the workmen in the ballot box will be compelling to watch every bill from the time it is introduced until it is engrossed and up to the statute books. We have found men with bills that had been prepared by some enemy and practically mean nothing. They are of the same brand as the anti-Pinkerton bill of two years ago, and they violated that the special officers should not be citizens of the state and the bill should be operative in the district courts, and in the hands of the engrossers was to be responsible for making it just what it should be. The special officers are very numerous, but we are on in most of them and are heading them off in several places. We are of course, having some of our bills, and some of the opposition will doubtless be hard to overcome, but we are asking for nothing but what is just, and we believe we will come pretty near getting it."

Will Watch the Exemption Law.

"The anti-Pinkerton bill is not the only one that we have in mind," said Mr. Deaver. "We are watching something along the line of compulsory arbitration of labor trouble, and we are also here to head off the attempt that will be made to amend the exemption law. The business men of Omaha are not in that direction, but we maintain that the present laws are good enough for them, and for us. The farmer can keep his farm, he can have his library and his carriage, and there is no reason why the working man should not have the same. His wages are not so low as to which he is now entitled under the law. They will try to get it down so they will be able to get at third of it. They do that by the way of the law, and manage to get the rest of it. We also want a stamping bill so that all convict-made goods will have to be branded. Our men are all demanding it, and it is nothing more than right that they should have it. The cooper needs it more than the rest of us, as there are many who employ the cooper, and they want it, but there are only 100 of them. They want a bread deeply burned, and if it was there, our breweries and distillers would not be using the barley and rye that they use under the present state of affairs."

Rousing Habcock.

The tide has turned back again toward Lincoln, and with the arrival of the first incoming comes the announcement of a red hot row in Omaha because of the action of the democratic senators. It developed at last night's banquet of the Jacksonians and it will be continued at the meeting of the Samostes tomorrow evening, when the secret senators will be the subject of some scorching resolutions. Habcock has been roused up because of the failure of the re-publicans to come in with them, and every effort will be made to uproot the deal with the democrats and secure an organization that will promise better for the state.

Church Howe says that his senatorial boom is in cold storage, but still adheres to his statement that every vote goes with it.

He declares that he has never yet violated a pledge, and will have to vote for Mr. How.

until he is satisfied with the result, and until the people relieve him of further responsibility. He is now at work on a scheme to induce Tom Majors to put on a white wash, and to give the anti-monopoly principles for a quarter. It is difficult to understand why this member did not look up Congressman Blaine and confer as he has been doing for the last few days. He is stated on good authority that the First district representative has been industriously hounding out passes during the last few days, and has also been in charge of demagogic while flying out industriously with the independents.

The Ringsters Fear Nothing.

It is said that the members of the pro-monopoly ring and the other industrial parties are not worrying at all concerning the probable outcome of their efforts. They are satisfied with the grand scheme that they will be caused no inconvenience. It is rumored, however, that Gorham Betts, one of the indicted coal dealers, will be made the scapegoat for the whole ring. He is still in jail, having been unable up to this time to give bail, and there is an impression that he will be immediately after his arrest. It will be remembered that his bail was fixed at nearly five times that of any of the other indicted parties, and it is an intimation that he intended to turn state's evidence, and this story has caused the other indicted parties no little uneasiness, all which they are endeavoring to prevent.

It is said that the bill will be furnished by the ring before the case comes to trial, and that he will be able to escape to the state, and will make certain promises immediately after his arrest. It will be remembered that his bail was fixed at nearly five times that of any of the other indicted parties, and it is an intimation that he intended to turn state's evidence, and this story has caused the other indicted parties no little uneasiness, all which they are endeavoring to prevent.

DISASTROUS FIRES.

EASTERN CITIES VISITED BY COSTLY BLAZES—List of the Losses. FALL RIVER, MASS., Jan. 8.—A destructive fire broke out in the Troy building this morning and continued to burn four hours, and left a pile of smoldering clothes in a dry goods store on the first floor of a four-story structure. The flames ran from floor to floor into the third story, where a large quantity of cashed goods were piled up. The estimated losses are as follows: Charles T. Sherrill & Co., miscellaneous stock of clean dry goods in three stories of the brick building, \$75,000; J. W. Covel & Osborne, mill supplies and hardware, by water and smoke, \$20,000; several society and other articles, \$10,000; and several other persons were more or less damaged by smoke and water, but not to a material extent. The losses are fairly covered by insurance.

CONING, N. Y., Jan. 8.—The explosion of a lamp last evening set fire to the Elkland Furniture works at Elkland. The fire spread rapidly, destroying the foundry of Bailey Bros., and damaging the Elkland Carriage works. One hundred men are thrown out of employment.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 7.—Five last night set fire to a miller's mill in this city, with a considerable quantity of cotton and naval stores on the wharf and in the building. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 7.—The First Baptist church burned this morning. Loss, \$110,000; insurance, \$80,000. The fire started from the furnace.

BRIDGEVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 7.—West Brighton hotel, Vandervier's bathing pavilion, Chamber's drug store, Eberhardt's barber shop, Burkhardt's hotel and Overton's restaurant, including the hotel, were destroyed by fire last night. The damage is estimated at \$100,000.

GRAND, N. Y., Jan. 7.—The main building of the Italia exhibition was destroyed by fire yesterday. It is said that the fire was of incendiary origin. The loss is heavy.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 7.—The clothing store of Isaac Wolf was badly damaged by fire this evening, which originated from an electric wire. The loss is estimated at \$50,000; fully insured.

OSPESSA, Mo., Jan. 7.—About 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the brick building of Hurt Brothers, and almost the entire block on the west side of Second street, between Criden and Mason streets, was destroyed. The fire started in the brick building, and spread to the other buildings, and one dwelling. For a time it seemed that the entire business portion of the town would be destroyed.

CORNING, N. Y., Jan. 7.—The immense plant of the Elkland Furniture company and the building of the Elkland Carriage works were destroyed by fire tonight. The fire was started by the explosion of a lamp. The firemen from all the surrounding towns were summoned to help with the conflagration.

DEMURRAGE CHARGES SUSTAINED.

Interesting Decision of an Iowa Court in Favor of Railroads. SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—October 1, 1892, the Iowa railroad, through the Western Service company of Chicago, commenced to charge demurrage of \$1 a day on all cars held by consignees more than forty-eight hours after being received at the depot. The consignees refused to pay this and a suit was filed against the Pioneer Fuel company to collect \$130 demurrage. The Iowa supreme court has never passed on the legality of the charges, and as both railroads and shippers desire a decision, the case was submitted on agreement to the Iowa supreme court yesterday.

The fuel company acknowledged that it held cars over forty-eight hours. The demurrage charges were \$130. The Iowa supreme court decisions of Illinois and Nebraska had held demurrage charges illegal. The prosecution claimed that the decisions were rendered in Iowa, and that the case was made to make demurrage charges a lien on the freight, whereas in this case it is only a claim for rental of cars. The court gave its decision in favor of the railroads, and certified to the supreme court for its decision at once. Several thousand dollars are involved in this case, and the decision will be a precedent for demurrage but not paid, pending a decision in this case. The decision will effect all shippers and roads in the state.

OREGON WILL BE REPRESENTED.

Citizens Determined to Have an Exhibit at Portland, Ore., Jan. 8.—Oregon will undoubtedly be represented at the World's fair, though no appropriation has yet been made by the state legislature for that purpose.

Through five of the representative associations of the state space in the department of the state has been secured. A systematic course has been mapped out, and a creditable exhibit will be made by private subscription. The legislature, which meets tomorrow, will be asked to appropriate \$60,000 will be presented early in the session.

Arrival of Ocean Vessels.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Arrived: La Bourgeois, Havre; Egyptian Monarch, London.

OPPOSED THE POPE'S AGENT

Details of the Conspiracy Against Archbishop Satolli and Ireland.

REVIEWS OF A PROMINENT CHURCHMAN

Rev. John Conway's Idea of the Probable Effect of the Alleged Plot Against the Prelate—Some Scandal May Occur.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 8.—Archbishop Ireland would not talk today about the story that he had forwarded charges to the pope that Archbishop Corrigan and others had organized a conspiracy for the overthrow of Mgr. Satolli and himself. He had read the story, but would say nothing about it. However, Rev. John Conway, editor of the Northwestern Chronicle, who stands nearest Archbishop Ireland of all ecclesiastics in the northwest, had been unable to get away last night on his trip to England in the interest of the new Hill Catholic college here, and this evening he gave the following statement to the Associated press:

"The news from Chicago regarding the conspiracy against Archbishop Satolli and Ireland has been received in St. Paul with much surprise. Many will no doubt be astonished at it. Most people will be except the conspirators themselves and those who follow ecclesiastical questions very closely. Journalists who are directly interested in church matters knew by a journalistic intuition that a conspiracy was being hatched.

"The people at large heard nothing of it, but it is now known that such a plot was concocted. The libelous pamphlet written by Archbishop Corrigan's Italian secretary, the effusions of Miss Eades, a garrulous old maid who is Roman correspondent of the New York Catholic News; the dispatches purporting to have come from Boston and other cities outside of New York, yet all having the name of the pope, and the various anonymous letters published in the New York Sun and other papers has hinted clearly the existence of a conspiracy against the representative of the holy father.

Some Scandal Will Result.

"The Chicago Post has done great service to Christianity and the country by unearthing the arch conspirator. Some scandal, as well as some trouble, will follow from the revelations of the Post, but the clumsy Catholicism of the New York dignitary is directly responsible for the scandal, while the whole country will be immensely benefited by the disclosure of the conspiracy. The American people will be greatly interested in the proceedings of the pope's representative, Mgr. Satolli. The anonymous writers of the Catholic bureau will probably have no more to say. They are reasonably suspected and no honorable newspaper will publish any more of their articles. The Chicago Post will now a newspaper can continue to publish such silly letters, which the whole country is heartily sick without laying waste to the reputations of clergy.

Work of Anonymous Writers.

"Nor am I a little surprised that some few newspapers of high standing, like the New York Sun, should have thrown open their columns to these anonymous writers. The New York Sun is the chief offender in the way mentioned and its unprincipled course has made it lose caste among journalists and among all honorable men. There is such a thing as honorable warfare. A newspaper unprincipled by other considerations than those of good journalism would not venture to publish such letters. No newspaper moved by motives of honor would at least insist upon publishing the names of the writers.

"Meanwhile each body will have appointed two tellers, whose duty it will be to read the vote. A few moments before 1 o'clock on the 8th of February the senate will proceed in a hall to the hall of the house. The president of the senate will preside over the joint assembly, with the speaker of the house sitting at his left. The certificates will be given by the president of the senate in the alphabetical order of the states and handed to the tellers, who will read them and vote the result.

It is possible that objection may be raised to some of the votes from the states of California, Kansas, Michigan, Ohio and Oregon, and that the matter will be referred to two houses shall separate, consider the objections and report their findings. They will proceed upon each objection as it comes, and the matter will be referred to the president, who in turn makes the proper announcement. The announcement will be made by the president of the senate and constitutional declaration of the election of Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson. This will conclude all formalities prior to the inauguration.

IN CONGRESS THIS WEEK.

Anti-Option Measure Likely to Be Defeated—Other Bills to Be Considered.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—Interest in the proceedings of congress this week centers on the prospective treatment of the anti-option bill, which is now in the hands of the president and it is the judgment of a large number of the senators that it must be passed within a few days or must give way to other matters, as the patience of the senate is growing weary of the delay. The strongest opponents of the bill have seized upon the opportunity offered by the quarantine bill to further delay the enactment of the anti-option measure. The anti-option bill will not be taken up before Thursday at the farthest, but the indications are that it will be taken up and will be a vigorous contest caused by the efforts of the friends of the bill to force it to a vote involving Senator Washburne, protracted sessions and no more than a few days.

Mr. McPherson's postponed speech on his proposition to suspend the silver bullion purchase act for some time, and the bill of the house for the week has not yet been mapped out and will not be until tomorrow when a number of the special orders are given to the committee on education if congress is in session.

The bill providing for the election of senators by direct vote of the people and the concurrent action of the senate and house measure will each be given a day.

SIX DEATHS FROM TYPHUS.

Several New Cases of the Fever Reported in New York City. NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Six deaths from typhus fever occurred during Saturday night on North Brother's island and were reported at the sanitary headquarters today.

Three new cases of typhus fever were reported today. Two supposed cases of fever are in Bellevue hospital. One of the victims was found wandering about the streets by an officer Saturday night. He complained of being weak and ill, and the policeman took the man to the station house, where he was confined in a cell. He was taken to the hospital this morning. The doctor who examined him found indications of typhus. Both men had slept in the infected lodging houses.

DR. MCGLYNN'S EXPLANATION.

He Declares That His Return to the Church Did Not Compromise His Views. NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Cooper Union was crowded tonight with people anxious to hear Dr. McGlynn's Sunday address. Before beginning his remarks he defined his own position with regard to the united labor party and the Anti-poverty evening.

"On last Sunday evening," he said, "to meet a reasonable explanation, I read a statement of the doctrines of the unionist labor party platform and of the Anti-poverty society. My teaching of these doctrines has led to a series of events so happily terminated by the removal from me of ecclesiastical censures. It is well that I should state clearly the doctrinal statement on which I minimize, explains a way or departs from the doctrines as I have been teaching them for years. The making of that doctrinal statement under the circumstances might well be sufficient proof of the fact which I positively affirm that no retraction or condemnation of those doctrines was a condition precedent to the removal of the ecclesiastical censures.

"In addition to the doctrinal statement I feel that a personal statement concerning the present attitude of my friends and myself to the public.

How the Change Was Made.

"On December 23 it was officially declared by authority of the delegate of the pope, invested with special powers sought and obtained for this express purpose, that Dr. McGlynn was declared free from ecclesiastical censures and restored to the exercise of his priestly functions, after having satisfied the pope's legate on all the points in his case." The representative of the apostolic see further said to the agent of the Associated press that the decision of Dr. McGlynn to serve as priest to any archbishop to which he may be assigned.

Several New Cases of the Fever Reported in New York City.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Six deaths from typhus fever occurred during Saturday night on North Brother's island and were reported at the sanitary headquarters today.

Three new cases of typhus fever were reported today. Two supposed cases of fever are in Bellevue hospital. One of the victims was found wandering about the streets by an officer Saturday night. He complained of being weak and ill, and the policeman took the man to the station house, where he was confined in a cell. He was taken to the hospital this morning. The doctor who examined him found indications of typhus. Both men had slept in the infected lodging houses.

TO TURN PUBLIC OPINION

Senator Dille Will Interpellate the French Ministry on a Local Scandal.

SMOOTHING THE WAY TO DROP PANAMA

Murder of a Young Lady by Her Lover Will Be the First Thing Brought to the Government's Attention Tomorrow.

[Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, Jan. 8.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Senator Dille will, on the re-assembling of the senate, present an interpellation on the subject of the tragedy of Sommeville, a matter which is just now more talked about throughout southern France than even the Panama scandals. The story is a long one, but may be told briefly as follows:

About a month after the body of Mile. Antoinette Manal was found in the Vidouvie river, which passes through Sommeville, Dr. Davy, who made an autopsy, found certain wounds on the body which led him to the conclusion that the young lady had been murdered. Immediately local public opinion accused Auguste Casso, son of a rich manufacturer of the place, who many people had reason to believe had been the girl's lover. He was arrested, but, after examination of the evidence by the magistrates, was set at liberty, and a decision was rendered that Antoinette had committed suicide.

This decision the public of the locality considered as not only unjust, but as an act in defiance of public opinion, and it was asserted that the decision was largely due to the influence of Casso's father, who has been of no little service to certain persons of political importance in that neighborhood.

Senator Dille, in a matter which is just now more talked about throughout southern France than even the Panama scandals, the story is a long one, but may be told briefly as follows:

Senator Dille, in a matter which is just now more talked about throughout southern France than even the Panama scandals, the story is a long one, but may be told briefly as follows:

Senator Dille, in a matter which is just now more talked about throughout southern France than even the Panama scandals, the story is a long one, but may be told briefly as follows:

FINANCE AND RUSSIA ALIGNED